

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIII. No. 7539.

號五十月十年七八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

日九月八年亥丁

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALCOH, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Indigo Circus, E.C.; BATTS, HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILLS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C.
PARIS AND EUROPE:—ARMSTRONG PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAR & BLACK, San Francisco
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
GEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., The Astrologers Co., Colombo.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—SAYLOR & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HENSEN & Co., Manila.
CHINA:—Mazza, F. A. de CRUZ, Susto, Quelch & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WILSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
2.—Sums less than \$1. or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—Interest at the rate of 3*½* per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a "Pass-Book" which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked "On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China."

Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-
PRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. J. BELL IRVING.
W. H. DAREY, Esq. Hon. A. P. McEWEN.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, S. C. MICHAELSEN,
Esq. Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. Hon. F. D. SANSON.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG:
INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " 6 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, September 20, 1887. 363

Intimations.

NOTICE.

GEO. S. SMITH,
SHANGHAI.
Agents:—
NORTON & CO.,
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, October 1, 1887. 1018

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Sole Agents for
Hongkong and Manila for the Sale of
THE MONTSEGRAT LIME JUICE
CORDIALS.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 864

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE; with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.—Price, 75 cents.

Prospectus.

TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Calcutta under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882. Limiting the Liability of Shareholders to the Amount of their Shares.)

DATE OF FORMATION AN UNLIMITED PARTNERSHIP, A.D. 1880.

NOMINAL CAPITAL.....Rs. 22,50,000.

FIRST ISSUE 18,000 Shares of Rs. 100. Rs. 25 being paid-up, viz.—Rs. 5 on Application, and Rs. 20 on Allotment.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES will be received in Calcutta and London, and at the Branch Agencies of the Old Company.

Consulting Committee:

E. S. GUBBAY, Esq. of MOSKA, ELLIS S. GUBBAY & Co.

J. E. D. EZRA, Esq. of Messrs. E. D. J. EZRA & Co.

L. A. LYALL, Esq. of Messrs. LYALL, MARSHALL & Co.

H. M. RUSTON-JEE, Esq.

Sir A. WILSON, Esq. of Messrs. JARDINE, SKINNER & Co. (Chairman).

General Agents:

Messrs. JARDINE, SKINNER & Co., CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS can be seen, and Application Form for Shares obtained of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, September 29, 1887. 1910

Intimations.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A Regular MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FENSTERS' HALL, Zeitland Street, on MONDAY NEXT, the 17th Instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. VISITING BRETHREN are cordially invited.

Hongkong, October 11, 1887. 1986

ROBES ET CONFETIONS

—

FRENCH DRESS-MAKER.

—

MRS. C. HEYMANS,

35, WELLINGTON STREET,

HONGKONG.

—

THE ONLY FRENCH DRESS-MAKER

IN HONGKONG.

—

DIPLOMA IN PARIS IN 1884.

Hongkong, October 1, 1887. 1925

WANTED.

A DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON for the Steamship Abyssinia.

Apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 13, 1887. 2002

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

—

FIRST MORTGAGE OF \$300,000.

THE above Company is now prepared to Receive TENDERS for the LOAN to it of \$300,000, to be secured as a First Mortgage, with other sums of the Company's property, to be agreed upon.

The Money will be required on the 20th Instant, to remain on Mortgage to the 20th April, 1889, for certain, with the Company's option of retaining it for a further period of 12 months. No Tender will be entertained at over 6*½* per cent. Interest per annum, and the Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

For further information, apply to

L. HAUSCHILD, Secretary,

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Hongkong, October 4, 1887. 1943

JAPAN!

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Kuhn & Co.

BEGS especially to announce that in addition to their present

STOCK OF JAPANESE WORKS

OF ART, they will shortly offer a

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF EMBROIDERED SILK AND SATIN

GOODS

in all its Branches.

Also,

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF

CLOISONNE, BRONZE, LACQUER,

IVORIES, AND MANY NOVELTIES

of Latest Productions,

available for

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

50,000 JUBILEE LANTERNS

On silk or paper at \$4 per 100 and upwards.

NOW ON VIEW

opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, October 3, 1887. 1937

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECTING CHINESE; with special reference to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail Office, and at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.—Price, 75 cents.

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Outfitting Department.

THE NEW AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK,

including—

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE HOSIERY, AMERICAN CABIN TRUNKS.

BOOTS for Evening, Walking and Shooting. BRACES in SILK, Cotton, Elastic and Backskin; Boating SOARVES and JERSEYS, Bath GOWNS and WRAPPERS; BELTS.

COLLARS in New Shapes, Cricketing SHOES, BELTS and CAPS, Cardigan JACKETS and VESTS, Cholera BELTS, CRAVATS.

DRESSING GOWNS, Driving GLOVES, Dressing BAGS.

EVENING TIRES, SHOES, SHIRTS and SOCKS in the Latest Styles, Evening GLOVES, Elastic BELTS and BRACES.

FOLDING SCARVES, FRENCH Cut SHIRTS, Foot-ball JERSEYS and CAPS, Fancy TIRES in Novo-Silk and Colourings.

GARTERS, Gladstone BAGS, Gauze SHIRTS and HOSIERY, GLOVES.

HATS (new Winter Shapes); HATS in East Cloth, Pith and Straw, HANDKER-

CHIERS, HALF-HOSE and HOSIERY of all kinds.

INDIA GAUZE UNDERCLOTHING, India-Rubber CUSHIONS, PILLOWS, &c.

For Sale:

To-day's Advertisements

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAIGNE,
Quarts... \$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints... \$21 " " " "
Dubois Frères & de Gérard & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS AND WHITE WINES.
Baxtor's Celebrated 'Barley Brine' WHISKY, \$74 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, July 18, 1887. 1887

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE" CHAMBERS.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, May 25, 1887. 604

Notices to Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Nobis*, Captain Pfeiffer, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from aboard.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow, the 11th Instant.

Any Cargo, impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Kowloon Pier and Wharves Co., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th Inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th Inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

SIEMSEN & Co., Agents, Hongkong, October 10, 1887. 1979

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Papagos*, Captain John Evans, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from aboard.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to SHANGHAI, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 17th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong, October 10, 1887. 1976

GLEN LINE OF STEAM PACKETS, FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Glenline* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by the Steamships *Erin* and *Caledonia* from NEW YORK, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 a.m. To-day, the 14th Instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 17th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents, Hongkong, October 10, 1887. 1974

STEAMSHIP NATAL.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, Antwerp, Havre and Bordeaux, ex Steamships *Tunisie*, *Petoro* and *Marie*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day (Thursday), the 13th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday the 20th October, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per day.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 22nd October, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, October 13, 1887. 1994

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1886.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTIONS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the THIRTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, October 15, 1887. 2010

ben, Bangkok October 7, Rice and General.—EDWARD SCHILLER & Co., Cockchafer, British sloop, 465, Lieut.-Commander H. E. Bateleur; Howlow, 460, Capt. Mosser, British steamer, 1,323, F. H. Tizic, Amoy October 14, Tid—Russell & Co., Pushin, Chinese steamer, iron Whampoa.—Cordelia, British corvette, 2,420, Capt. Henry H. Boys, Amoy October 13.—Avon, British steamer, 816, R. Kohler, Shanghai Oct. 12, General—Siemsen & Co., Marie, German str., 704, W. Schaefer, Haiphong October 12, General—Wielker & Co.

Had moderate N.E. winds, fine and clear weather.—The British steamer *Amoy* reports: Had fresh N.E. winds and fine weather.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per S. S. *Bukharin*, sailed 11th October: From Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—Union Church—Divine Worship, 11 A.M.—Rev. G. H. Bondfield, Service in Chinese, 2 P.M.—Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., LL.D.

SEAMEN'S SERVICES.—The Services for Seamen which have hitherto held in the Mission Church, Queen's Road, will be held in the future in Union Church. On Sunday and Friday evenings at 7.30. All Seamen are invited to attend.

GERMAN BEHRENSA CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartmann, every Sunday, at half past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—9 A.M. Mass and Sermon, 5.30 P.M. Evening Service, Benediction.

ST. PETER'S SEAFARERS' CHURCH, Sailors Home.—Service every Sunday at 6 P.M. Holy Communion at 7.30 A.M. on the Second Sunday, and after the evening Service on the Fourth Sunday of each month. Service every Thursday at 6 P.M.

TEMPERANCE HALL, 7.30 P.M.—Undenominational Meeting.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Haita, leaves for Coast Ports,

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

UNION CHURCH—Divine Worship, 11 A.M.—Rev. G. H. Bondfield, Service in Chinese, 2 P.M.—Rev. J. Chalmers, M.A., LL.D.

SEAMEN'S SERVICES.—The Services for Seamen which have hitherto held in the Mission Church, Queen's Road, will be held in the future in Union Church. On Sunday and Friday evenings at 7.30. All Seamen are invited to attend.

GERMAN BEHRENSA CHAPEL.—Service in the German language, by Rev. F. Hartmann, every Sunday, at half past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—9 A.M. Mass and Sermon, 5.30 P.M. Evening Service, Benediction.

ST. PETER'S SEAFARERS' CHURCH, Sailors Home.—Service every Sunday at 6 P.M. Holy Communion at 7.30 A.M. on the Second Sunday, and after the evening Service on the Fourth Sunday of each month. Service every Thursday at 6 P.M.

TEMPERANCE HALL, 7.30 P.M.—Undenominational Meeting.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

4 P.M.—Canton leaves for Shanghai.

Auctions.

4 P.M.—Auction of House at Wong-nui-chung Valley Road.

Meeting.

9 P.M.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.

Miscellaneous.

Claims against the Purvis must be sent in to Messrs. Russell & Co., on or before this date.

Goods per *Nobis* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

A TELEGRAM from Japan received in Shanghai on the 11th inst., says that the U.S. ship *Easer* is to be despatched immediately to Ponape, or Ascension Island.

MISSES JARDINE, Matheson & Co. inform us that the Glen Line steamer *Clyde*, from London, will leave Singapore for this port to-morrow, the 16th inst.

The British corvette *Cordelia*, Capt. Henry Boys, arrived to-day from Amoy, and the sloop *Cockchafer*, Lieut.-Commander H. Bateleur, arrived from Hoitow.

A TELEGRAF from Japan received in Shanghai on the 12th inst., says that the U.S. ship *Easer* was exchanged. The flag ship fired twenty-one rounds with a revolver cannon, which were scarcely audible on shore. The artillery of the fort replied by twenty-one rounds, with a field-piece. The rounds of artillery had scarcely been fired when the Sub-Post, Mayor, and Commandant went on board the *Alexandria*, to visit the Duke of Edinburgh. These authorities were received by the captain, who excused the Admiral, saying that he was still in bed. This refusal to receive the French authorities made a sensation among the inhabitants.

The Eeochow Arsenal reports the completion of No. 6 composite ship, the keel of which was laid in December 1885, and now christened the *Kwong-kwan*. Length, 222 ft.; beam, 32 ft.; depth, 25 ft.; draft, 11 ft. at bow, 12 ft. fin. beam, and 13 ft. fin. stern. Tonnage 1,300. Horse-power, 1,600, compound three cylinder engine; steam capstan and donkey-engine. Speed 14 knots. Armament, two 16 centibre broad-leading steel guns forward; four 12 centibre ditto amidships; one revolving 15 centibre pivot gun aft. Two machine guns on the 'walk-plat-form, and two on the steel masts. One torpedo tube in each bow. One wooden and two steel main-tops. Iron water-tight compartments. The guns are French (sic) Krups. Everything will be ready for taking the sea in November. This is one of the eight composite ships ordered by the Canton government.—The Vice-Admiral Tseng left Nanking on Thursday by gunboat direct for Tientsin.

Truth says:—The deputy coroner for North Hants, Mr. Forster, has established a novel precedent, by fixing himself for neglect of duty. He summoned a jury to hold an inquest, and then forgot the engagement and failed to attend. On the following day he apologised to the jurymen and witnesses, and said that he had the power to fine a jurymen for being late, he thought it only fair to fine himself. Mr. Forster then proceeded to fine himself two guineas, which were sent to the Guildford Hospital. I should like to see this system extended. Some of Her Majesty's judges are by no means too punctual. County Court judges are frequently careless in this matter, and the unpunctuality of magistrates is proverbial. If each of these functionaries were to be fined whenever they were late, one of two excellent things would certainly happen. Either a goodly annual sum would be collected, or the administration of justice would be materially expedited.

AN extraordinary coincidence has been observed in the October drawing of the Manila lottery, by which two consecutive numbers obtained the first and second prizes. Although it must be admitted to be within the bounds of possibility, it is a thing that is not likely to occur again for centuries to come. The numbers in question are 31,807 and 31,808, first and second prizes respectively. The *Comercio* says that it is curious to note that the first prize was drawn in the beginning and the second at the end of the drawing. Speaking of the lottery, the same paper remarks that there were 685 tickets unsold at Manila, at the time of the last drawing, of these only two were prizes, one with \$300 and the other with \$50.

The *China Mail*.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1887.

TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL"]

(Via Southern Line.)

LONDON, Oct. 13th.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

A large Meeting of the Unemployed of London has been held in Trafalgar Square.

Several violent and menacing speeches were made, but no disturbance took place. After

the meeting the crowd, headed by a corresponding officer, marched to the Mansion House.

DEATH OF LADY BRASSEY.

Lady Brassey had died on board her Yacht, and was buried at sea near Port Darwin.

DEATH OF FORDHAM.

Fordham, the Jockey, is dead.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUZI CANAL.

OTWARD BOUND—Victor, H. Harfauer;

August 23; Stenter, September 16;

Guy Manning, 20; Petros, Pen-

brooke, 23; Jason, Titania, 27;

Bennie, Prism, 30; Deval, Ozus,

Iphigenia, Oct. 4; Dardanus, Glen-

egales, 7.

HOMWARD BOUND—Hankon, Sept. 16;

Bothwell Castle, 23; Glorion, Lord of

the Isles, 27; Bantore, Hyacinth, 30;

Agamemnon, Volga, Polymnia, Car-

marieth, Oct. 4; Electra, Glen-

egales, 7.

The steamship *Ancona*, with the ENGLISH MAIL of September 16, left Singapore on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Aug. 4th.

The steamship *Ancona*, with the ENGLISH MAIL of September 16, left Singapore on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Aug. 4th.

The steamship *Ancona*, with the ENGLISH MAIL of September 16, left Singapore on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Aug. 4th.

The steamship *Ancona*, with the ENGLISH MAIL of September 16, left Singapore on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Aug. 4th.

The steamship *Ancona*, with the ENGLISH MAIL of September 16, left Singapore on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 18th instant. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on Aug. 4th.

The steamship <

The Tientsin correspondent of the *N. G. Daily News* says that in the afternoon of the 2nd October the great balloon from France was sent up for its first experimental ascent. The Viceroy Li was expected down to inspect, but after every preparation was made, he changed his mind and did not come. The balloon was sent up with M. Platia Paus, the French aeronaut, who brought the aeronaut was accompanied by M. Thevenot of the French Syndicate, and in the last, a French lady, wife of M. Guichard, mounted. The whole of the experiment was a success, and the balloon mounted to a height of about six hundred feet.

THE PARIS ORIENTAL SCHOOL.—The French Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a letter to the Minister of Trade and Industry announcing an arrangement that he has made for rendering the School of Living Oriental Languages in Paris useful to commerce. The school teaches Chinese, Japanese, Annamese, Malay, Javanes, Tamil, Hindustani, Persian, Turkish, Russian, and the Slav dialects, modern Greek, Armenian, and Arabic; in the more important subjects natives are employed to enable the students to acquire a practical knowledge of the language in question; and, indeed, the decree founding the school in 1892 dwelt especially on the essentially practical nature of the establishment. The Minister of Public Instruction has accordingly decided to form a commercial section in the school. No degrees will be required for admission; the pupils in this section will for the first year pursue the same course of study as those who are qualifying for a degree from the school, but from the second year their training will be specialised, and will embrace commercial correspondence, contracts, decisions of commercial tribunals, weights, measures, commerce, the agricultural and commercial productions of various Oriental countries, &c. At the termination of the course certificates will be given to students who have pursued it successfully.

INSPECTION OF THE POLICE.—This afternoon, His Excellency the Governor inspected the Police Force. The Force were drawn up in inspection order in the Compound, the Detective Force being at the East end, the Water Police and the Chinese at the West end, and the rest of the Force, Europeans and Indians, stretching in two lines from East to West. Major Dempster, Acting Superintendent of Police, was in command, and there were present on parade Chief Inspector Liverpool, 8 Inspectors, 4 European Sergeants, 2 Indian Sergeants, and 7 Chinese Sergeants; Lance Sergeants; Constables; 40 European, 112 Indian, and 181 Chinese. On the arrival of his Excellency, who was accompanied by his Private Secretary, the men presented arms. The Governor then walked down the ranks and inspected the men, and after he had finished they drew up in three sides of a square, and his Excellency addressed them as follows:—Major Dempster, Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Police Force of Hongkong, I am very glad to have had the opportunity of coming here to-day to see you. Of course, in a short visit like this, it is impossible to judge of anything but appearance. Of that I need hardly say I have been not only pleased, but surprised; and if the conduct of the Police, which I have heard of is good, only equals their appearance, I may say they would be a credit to any one of the Colonies of the Empire. I trust that during my government of Hongkong, your conduct will in fact justify the opinion formed from a cursory inspection. I thank you very much, officers and men, for having presented an appearance so creditable to the Colony, to the Empire and to Her Majesty the Queen who rules over it. His Excellency then inspected the stores and rooms in the Police buildings and expressed himself pleased with the order and neatness that he found on all hands.

'FRAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.—That the new Governor is cautious enough to be a Scotman, and seems to be carefully keeping his counsel until he can see and judge for himself as to his surroundings.

That he is evidently for the present a 'child among us, takin' notes,' which I suppose will be faithfully printed by the newspaper folks when the time comes.

That the subjects which must present themselves to his mind form a very tangled web, and that it must necessarily be a long time ere he can discern the wof and the warp that have been used.

That the Praya reclamation scheme is at one time advanced as a cure for bad smells, though there is no guarantee that it will not produce worse odours; that it is at another time put forward as the only remedy for overcrowding, in place of the Government scheme to grant cheap sites in the suburbs; and that, last, but not least, it is agreed that it would be a good thing for a number of the Marine lot-holders.

That notwithstanding all these recommendations, the scheme has not been adopted by the Marine lot-owners themselves.

That it may strike some of you readers as inconsistent that the outcome of consulting the Surveyor-General professionally should be so diametrically opposed to the Causeway Bay scheme of reclamation for houseless Chinese.

That doubtless this and other peculiarities which suggest themselves to thoughtful men here are caused by the exceedingly limited area of this small Colony, and the strange way in which individual interests get interlaced.

That it is perhaps unnatural that an ambitious man like Mr Price, finding a lamentable lack of go-aheadness in the Executive, should welcome and encourage it in leading residents like Mr Chater.

That when such enterprises aims first at the interests of the Colony, and not the interests of a section merely, it will then command the confidence of the entire community, but not otherwise.

That I very much mistake if tramroads to one or more of the suburbs will not take precedence of the Praya Reclamation,

THE CAUSEWAY BAY AND PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEMES.

Consistency is evidently not a quality held in esteem by the Surveyor General, Mr Price. In the month of May, after the Public Health Bill had been introduced by the Acting Attorney General in a somewhat bombastic speech, the Hon. Surveyor General felt call upon, to inform the Council as to the outcome which the Government were to find for the surplus population. Certain extensive schemes, he said, were to be submitted whereby houses might be provided for the occupation of the inhabitants turned out. The effect of the Ordinance, by this means, would be centrifugal. Major-General Cameron, the then-Acting Governor, followed up Mr Price's remarks by stating that a large scheme for further reclamation at Causeway Bay had been before the Executive Council and that was to give the Home for girls in connection with one of the Mission Societies, but that the promoters of this philanthropic idea should first get the Government to give a guarantee to erect the building.

That a large number of residents believe that the establishment of such a Home is purely a Governmental affair.

That if the Jubilee Committee were to promise that the surplus funds, that portion remaining after the list of so-called 'tomfoolery' is exhausted, would be devoted towards some worthy permanent object, subscriptions would be more readily given than they are likely to be under the existing understanding.

That the water mains are apparently being laid in the Queen's Road, while the Great Bon is having the finishing touches put in, but much yet remains to be done for the sweet waters of Taitan can flow on our side of the ridge.

That the advocates of the Praya reclamation could have had no better helper than the ablest strenuous on Praya-Continent at low water.

That surely sewer gas could not possibly be more concentrated than this was, and it would be well to know whether the Sanitary authorities mean to take my action in the matter, by means of the fire-engines or otherwise.

That the Yau-yi Yamen at Peking are to be congratulated upon their work. It is to be true that they have burnt the Polish

Police, is chairman, and was approved of.

Considering the enthusiastic way in which it was first spoken by Mr Price and Major-General Cameron one would have thought that no time would have been lost in carrying out the wishes of the Public Works Committee, so that by the time the Public Health Bill came into operation the grand 'centrifugal' motion the Surveyor General spoke of might be about to begin, and the tramways promised no longer a distant dream. However such was not the case, but the very opposite. Scarcely a month passed when one of the members of the Public

Works Committee, Mr Chater, who says he did not approve of the scheme adopted by the Committee, submits a rival one, and openly declares he wishes it to supplant the other; while the Surveyor General turns round, commands the rival scheme and lends his aid to Mr Chater to force it, if possible, through before the recommendations of the Committee of which he is Chairman, are sanctioned. Mr Chater doubtless had a perfect right, seeing he objected to the Causeway Bay scheme, to push forward an opposition scheme, even although he was not a member of the Committee that recommended it, but surely the Surveyor General's turn-about face requires explanation. He ought at least to come forward and say whether he has discovered that the centrifugal force that was to scatter the population cannot now be put into operation.

The prison position of matters is certainly not a very dignified one. Mr Chater openly says he fears the Causeway Bay scheme may pass, and he wishes to rush forward his scheme in time to defeat the scheme recommended by the Public Works Committee. No comment, however, can better illustrate the inconsistency than the following extract:—

The Hon. Surveyor General, in his speech at the Council meeting of 6th May, said:—We will be asked, what do you propose to do with the surplus population? which you contemplate turning out of doors? The question is a very natural one, and unquestionably the reply will be that more houses must be built. It is therefore only right to mention—I don't know whether I am taking the world out of your Excellency's mouth—that, concurrently with these provisions of the law against overcrowding the Government propose submitting to the Legislature certain extensive schemes whereby houses may be provided for the occupation of the inhabitants turned out. It is agreed that the Chinese will not leave the central portions of the city unless some provision in the nature of this overcrowding clause to make overcrowding a misdemeanour, be passed. Unless they are obliged to go, it will be universally impossible to get them to leave the congested districts. The effect of this ordinance, if I may use a mathematical term, will be catastrophic. It is to relieve the centre, and send to the outer circles of the circumference. It may be readily understood that a working man living at a distance from his daily avocation may not care to take a long walk to his work, and therefore it is only natural that some difficulty will at first be experienced in getting the new building lands taken up and built upon, but again the Government has wisely contemplated a provision for that. It is intended to propose to the Legislature to construct tramways in connection with this scheme.

His Excellency Major-General Cameron, at the same meeting, said:—The hon. Surveyor General has told us that he is endeavouring to find outlets in various directions for the surplus population. I may tell you that a large scheme for further reclamation at Causeway Bay has been before the Executive Council, and as soon as this scheme has been revised and printed it will be laid on this table. It will first of all be considered by the Public Works Committee. Well, hon. gentlemen, what is the use of considering that and also the Praya scheme—which will form, of course, the connection between this part of the town and Quarry Bay, and without which we can hardly expect this tramway—what is the use of considering this scheme until we have passed this ordinance. I was myself most particularly anxious during the recesses of working once for all to get this Praya scheme settled. I believe it to be a work of primary importance. Therefore it is my anxious desire to write to the authorities at home and try and get them to understand the urgent need for its adoption.

Hon. Mr Chater, at the meeting of the Marine lot-holders last Saturday, said:—The great advantage of a rural reclamation from the sea along the foreshores of the central and western districts of the City was first forced upon my mind in some unofficial discussions which I had with the Surveyor General on the subject of the Public Health Bill and the clauses relating to overcrowding in that Bill. There is no doubt that the Chinese quarter of Victoria is at the day overcrowded, and in the course of some few years must become dangerously so, when we take into consideration the rapid increase of the population from year to year, and in view of this circumstance the Government had conceived a plan for large reclamations at Causeway Bay, and the opening out of large building areas in that locality, and in order to induce the people to move eastward, the Government

proposed to connect Causeway Bay with the town by means of the street tramway. As a member of the Public Works Committee, this project naturally came before me, and I must candidly confess that the presentations put before us by the Surveyor General did not command themselves to my entire support, in consequence of the great distance of the proposed new suburb from the centre of the City wherein the bulk of the Chinese population carry on their business avocations. To my mind this great distance appeared a fatal objection, for I foresaw that the working classes would with difficulty be induced to undergo twice a day a long journey to and from their homes, however cheap the trams were. It occurred to me that the other half, that if a large reclamation could be effected nearer the centre of the town it would be of far greater practical benefit to the Colony, and that it would be far more likely to realize the wishes and objects of the Government. While certain members of the Government agreed with my views, I could not get the other half to give me any opportunity of obtaining anything like an adequate area of new building land nearer the centre, and so I gave up the idea.

That great things are expected from the illumination of the ridge of hills, and that this should be so managed as to give a grand fringe or frame to the more detailed effects in the town below.

That a public Ball is spoken of in the City Hall on the second evening of the fete, the 10th proximo.

That I hear a move is being made to get up a Home for girls in connection with one of the Mission Societies, but that the promoters of this philanthropic idea should first get the Government to give a guarantee to erect the building.

That a large number of residents believe that the establishment of such a Home is purely a Governmental affair.

That if the Jubilee Committee were to promise that the surplus funds, that portion remaining after the list of so-called 'tomfoolery' is exhausted, would be devoted towards some worthy permanent object, subscriptions would be more readily given than they are likely to be under the existing understanding.

That the water mains are apparently being laid in the Queen's Road, while the Great Bon is having the finishing touches put in, but much yet remains to be done for the sweet waters of Taitan can flow on our side of the ridge.

That the advocates of the Praya reclamation could have had no better helper than the ablest strenuous on Praya-Continent at low water.

That surely sewer gas could not possibly be more concentrated than this was, and it would be well to know whether the Sanitary authorities mean to take my action in the matter, by means of the fire-engines or otherwise.

That the Yau-yi Yamen at Peking are to be congratulated upon their work. It is to be true that they have burnt the Polish

Police, is chairman, and was approved of.

Considering the enthusiastic way in which it was first spoken by Mr Price and Major-General Cameron one would have thought that no time would have been lost in carrying out the wishes of the Public Works Committee, so that by the time the Public Health Bill came into operation the grand 'centrifugal' motion the Surveyor General spoke of might be about to begin, and the tramways promised no longer a distant dream. However such was not the case, but the very opposite. Scarcely a month passed when one of the members of the Public

Works Committee, Mr Chater, who says he did not approve of the scheme adopted by the Committee, submits a rival one, and openly declares he wishes it to supplant the other; while the Surveyor General turns round, commands the rival scheme and lends his aid to Mr Chater to force it, if possible, through before the recommendations of the Committee of which he is Chairman, are sanctioned. Mr Chater doubtless had a perfect right, seeing he objected to the Causeway Bay scheme, to push forward an opposition scheme, even although he was not a member of the Committee that recommended it, but surely the Surveyor General's turn-about face requires explanation. He ought at least to come forward and say whether he has discovered that the centrifugal force that was to scatter the population cannot now be put into operation.

The Hon. Mr Legg said:—I know the jacket produced. It belongs to my adopted daughter, Tai Yu. She was wearing it on the 5th October. When I returned to the house that afternoon Tai Yu was on the staircase. She was wearing that jacket. Next day I examined the clothes belonging to Tai Yu. Nothing was missing. The jacket produced is her working jacket. I have occasionally had to correct the design. She was seven years of age. I don't know how the marks came to be on her left elbow. I don't remember anything that could have caused those marks?

Inspector Horner said:—I went to the house at half-past six. I was not then aware that a chamber pot had been upset. I discovered that about eight o'clock that night by asking the people below if they had heard any noise upstairs. I saw a mark on the ceiling. There could be no mistake that the mark was caused by urine. The corresponding mark on the floor was about two feet under the bed and near the middle.

Henry Thomas Legg said:—When I got back to the house I round the door opening from the room to the kitchen closed. The door is sometimes shut to keep out the smoke from below. I thought it strange to find the door shut at that time. It was rather unusual for it to be shut at that time. The bearing which my wife was giving, the girl, Tai Yu, when I left in the morning, was a pretty severe one. Sometimes I have interfered with my wife for beating her; but this one was not more severe than others I have seen her get. She was still being beaten when I left. She was crying but not screaming. She gets over these beatings pretty quickly. I thought when I came back that she had got something extra, on this occasion, because I saw her lying down. That is quite unusual.

Angus Macaulay, P.S., said:—I examined the deceased girl's shoulders. They were black. The bristles were very bad, especially on the right shoulder. The skin was not broken at all. Her left arm was swollen and red. The bearing appeared to have been done with a piece of wood.

Chung Alin said:—I am an opium seller at 104 Queen's Road East. I now sell to Tai Yu. I sold her opium on the 5th of October. I sold her nine cents worth of Patai Opium. She took it away with her in a small cockle shell. I never sold her any opium before. I never saw her before. I am sure that is the girl. She did not say what she wanted the opium for. I saw a nuff remark about her appearance.

James Baxter, sergeant of police in the New Yard, said:—I live at 2 Francis St. About 6.10 p.m. I was in my own house, and I saw Mr Legg on the veranda; he asked me to come across and see what a state he had found his house in when he came home. He took out his watch and asked me to take note what time it was. He told me what had happened, and I followed him into the cook-house. I saw the child lying there on its left side, with its throat cut and an open razor lying in its left-hand. I then left the cook-house with Mr Legg and saw the big girl lying on the bed. She was covered up entirely, her head being concealed. She was lying with her face to the wall. I asked her what was the matter, and he said he did not know. Afterwards went away for the police. About ten minutes after Mr Legg's wife came in. She asked me what was the matter. I said to her not to be alarmed and said her husband would be back in a few minutes. She asked, 'where is my Emma?' Said, 'I don't know,' and she was away to get a bath.

Inspector Horner said:—I am an opium seller at 104 Queen's Road East. I now sell to Tai Yu. I sold her opium on the 5th of October. I sold her nine cents worth of Patai Opium. She took it away with her in a small cockle shell. I never sold her any opium before. I never saw her before. I am sure that is the girl. She did not say what she wanted the opium for. I saw a nuff remark about her appearance.

Angus Macaulay, P.S., said:—I examined the deceased girl's shoulders. They were black. The bristles were very bad, especially on the right shoulder. The skin was not broken at all. Her left arm was swollen and red. The bearing appeared to have been done with a piece of wood.

Chung Alin said:—I am an opium seller at 104 Queen's Road East. I now sell to Tai Yu. I sold her opium on the 5th of October. I sold her nine cents worth of Patai Opium. She took it away with her in a small cockle shell. I never sold her any opium before. I never saw her before. I am sure that is the girl. She did not say what she wanted the opium for. I saw a nuff remark about her appearance.

James Baxter, sergeant of police in the New Yard, said:—I live at 2 Francis St. About 6.10 p.m. I was in my own house, and I saw Mr Legg on the veranda; he asked me to come across and see what a state he had found his house in when he came home. He took out his watch and asked me to take note what time it was. He told me what had happened, and I followed him into the cook-house. I saw the child lying there on its left side, with its throat cut and an open razor lying in its left-hand. I then left the cook-house with Mr Legg and saw the big girl lying on the bed. She was covered up entirely, her head being concealed. She was lying with her face to the wall. I asked her what was the matter, and he said he did not know. Afterwards went away for the police. About ten minutes after Mr Legg's wife came in. She asked me what was the matter. I said to her not to be alarmed and said her husband would be back in a few minutes. She asked, 'where is my Emma?' Said, 'I don't know,' and she was away to get a bath.

Inspector Horner said:—The bed was about 4 feet broad by 6 feet long. Decidedly it was lying almost on the outside board of it and near the end. I had a light, and I examined the place carefully. Decayed wood was lying quite naturally on her left side. There were quite or even several pieces of blood on the wall, the lowest of which was about a couple of inches above the level of the bed. The drops were to be scattered on the wall indiscriminately. There was very little blood to be seen except what was about the child's neck. There was no sign of any struggle whatever. There was a great deal of blood about her. It was quite congealed. Tai Yu was in the bed under the staircase. She had on the same jacket as is now in court. There was no blood to be seen except what was on the floor. I therefore examined the jacket carefully. It was quite congealed. Tai Yu's hands were quite clean, and it did not appear as if she could have done any house-work since they were washed. I would not like to say they had been recently washed. There was no sign of blood about the neck.

Dr. Ayres said:—I have visited the house, and seen the cook-house. I have seen the stains on the wall. I have also heard the evidence of the last witness. The stains on the wall are stains of arterial blood. From the description I could not say what was the exact time of the occurrence. Supposing it had been done by any particular individual, it is possible that the person might have done it without staining himself, but it is highly impossible. An experienced medical man might be able to do it. The arteries would split wide. I advised him to wash out. He said he could not stay in the room. The room was full of gentlemen. He went out and came back at seven o'clock intoxicated. I told him he could not stay in the room. He went out and came back after everything was cleaned. He asked for money. I said, 'look out, don't talk to the police.' He threw it down on the table and smacked it. After this defendant went away. He asked for money. I told him he had had drink enough. He said, 'I give you a month's notice.' Then he went out. He came back at seven o'clock intoxicated. I told him he could not stay in the room. The room was full of gentlemen. He went out and came back after everything was cleaned. He asked for money. I said, 'look out, don't talk to the police.'

Mr Schmidt said:—I told him he had had drink enough. He said, 'I give you a month's notice.' Then he went out. He came back at seven o'clock intoxicated. I told him he could not stay in the room. The room was full of gentlemen. He went out and came back after everything was cleaned. He asked for money. I said, 'look out, don't talk to the police.'

Mr Schmidt said:—I told him he had had drink enough. He said, 'I give you a month's notice.' Then he went out. He came back at seven o'clock intoxicated. I told him he could not stay in the room. The room was full of gentlemen. He went out and came back after everything was cleaned. He asked for money. I said, 'look out, don't talk to the police.'

Mr Schmidt said:—I told him he had had drink enough. He said, 'I give you a month's notice.'

Mr Schmidt said:—I told him he had had drink enough. He said, 'I give you a month's notice.'

Mr Schmidt said:—I told him he had had drink enough. He said, 'I give you a month's notice.'

TO GERTIE.

A dainty maid, with hair a shade
More bright than sunny morning,
In many a braid all backward laid;
A trusting face adoring,
Whose Glory strayed, and dwelling made;
And Innocence was born in;
As pure a little maiden maid;
As ever caused thy light to fade.

A small kid show, or rather two—
A morning walk out taking,
When lifts the dew and casts the blue;
Sky, Sol is just awaking,
When rays of sun all gladden the;
The sighing trees are breaking;
As ever tripped down sunshiny glade;

What shall I call a hand so small,
Whose soft hand's existing,
More white than all the snow which fall,
Or waxen like, glistering—
No glove so small but shrub and all
Might enter in and twist it;

As glad to leave a little dainty maid,
As ever glove on coat sleeve laid.

A winning smile devoid of guile,
The evil thought preventing,
A loving heart where Cupid's dart
Is aimed, and bows are bent in
Upon a swift who knows but pain,
When it is unheeding;

Under a strain whose hopes are laid
Upon a little winsome maid.

N. P. Whitchurch.

FACE TO FACE WITH A BIG TIGER.

A MOMENT OF DEATHLY FEAR.

There were two entrances to the drawing-room; this must be borne in mind. The house itself was old-fashioned, a large and many-gabled one, standing quite alone and solitarily in a spacious garden; all the windows had been broken and the jalouses had been secured from the outside; the tall grass blinds on the piazza had been rolled up and put away till another blazing noon, being called to their refreshing shade. The night was perfectly fine, but moonless; there was a heavy, low, rapidly falling like misty rain, which in hot countries is a perfectly natural occurrence.

A few miles away was that part of the delta called the Sunderbunds, through which the Ganges expands its reaches as it approaches the sea—a labyrinth of creeks and rivers of jungle and stagnant water.

I went into the drawing-room, in what may be called the back door, as it led into the back drawing-room and smaller one of the two; the other, a far larger apartment, communicated with this by a great folding door of gold and white. The back drawing room was very full of furniture, rather inconveniently so.

As I was carrying an armful of books and in my disengaged hand a lamp, by throwing the rays in front of me I passed with tolerable security, though scarcely; but then of course I knew the room and could have gone to my destination in the dark. What struck me as both curious and irritating was the range that the second room more impeded than overthrew the furniture; dark old fashioned rosewood furniture that had been made to fit the grand piano. The various articles looked at, if they had been dragged about the room. Possibly the darkness above and around me helped the illusion, anyway they had the appearance of having been gradually spreading towards the centre of the room round a heavy and solid table.

It was this table that I wished to get to. I looked very closely, partly because I did not wish to trip the books that I had spent the last hour in collecting and partly because of an unaccountably horrible feeling that had come over me.

This part of the house was quite silent, indeed it was so of an evening, and then it was very late. My brother had passed me on his way upstairs, having been all day at Madrasore, and had doubtless had gone to bed. There were very few stairs at all, and the house was practically a one-storied one, rambling and full of angles, having been built and added to at various times; here and there little staircases stretched out leading to long passages and unopened closets; the back drawing-room door itself opened from a wide flight of five stairs.

As I had encountered two small cikirs and an overturned music-stand, I stood still for a second, looking for a clear passage, and thereby holding the lamp high and well in front of me. As I paused, amid the complete silence that reigned, an immense tiger slowly crossed the path of light, turning on me two burning yellow eyes, gleaming like vivid topazes—I stood there in stifled terror and heard my heart beat its mouth was loosely parted and running, with saliva; so wide was it hanging open at the corners that the serrated edges of the lower lips were plainly visible. It gazed with a look of such grimacing cruelty, such conscious malignity, that it petrified my blood and turned my rigid flanks to stone. This description of sight and feeling was, of course, the impression of our vivid conception condoned by a minute's anxiety. The tiger crossed the Indian matting of the room with a noiseless swooping gait, as it appeared to have come from the obscurity near the piano, so it vanished into the obscurity beyond, that is, outside the pathway of the lantern light. I stood perfectly immovable, still clutching the books with my left arm, still holding the lamp before me, still gazing at the other side.

"Quick! fetch another rifle." He was gone, and swiftly returning handed me the gun, into which I slipped a couple of cartridges, and gave him the revolver. A light breath of wind passed unnoticing through the leafy groves of tho slender coco palms, two great spears of light shot up into the sky, and somewhere in the garden a little bird sang. The tiger had gone.

"Wait for my signal," whispered my brother, "now, Ramee."

The Hindu knelt down and imitated the barking of a dog that he lost its mother.

At the instant he sprang to his feet the silence was rent by a sputtering crash and one terrific roar, the shutters were torn from their sockets as a great mass hurled through the window, and the tiger, with its head and shoulders buried in the lime-colored debris, was grappled in madened rage with an enemy he could not see.

"Wait," said Ezra.

The animal was twenty feet from us, tearing up the gravelled path and cutting itself in inextricable confusion by the broken rattling and splintered ladder. Ramee uttered a loud cry. The animal had freed his head and stood, in an unforced leaning attitude, with his mouth full of mangled, wire and lime-stained matter.

It was the moment Ezra had waited for, and he fired. The tiger, evidently not seeing us, sprang at the window, but missed the opening, hurling itself against the wall and falling on the broken shutter. At the moment it alighted I aimed at the spot behind the shoulder and fired. It gave a convulsive leap and turned in our direction with bloodshot eyes; then Ezra fired again and called to me to do the same. It fell. "Back, back," cried Ramee.

The animal had gathered itself together, sprang forward with one mighty bound and rolled over. It was dead.—CHARLES LUCAS in the San Francisco Chronicle.

my own room, walking slowly and guardedly. The mind had evidently been so shocked that it had not recovered its dominion over the body. It is not always the mind that will; here was the body taking care of itself, while the mind's faculty of making effort was held in abeyance.

Upon reaching my own room I put the chair carefully down and sat upon it. The lamp I had placed on the table at the same time. I sat there fully frightened, feebly wondering which room the tiger was in. Then I got up with a motion shakily, took from my case a large revolver and hurried into the passage. In a few minutes I was in Ezra's room; he was half undressed.

"What's the matter?" he demanded, with startled eyes. "When I had told him he took my hand and wrote it: 'You may thank God that you are alive, old fellow?' when he dressed hurriedly, took a heavy rifle from a rack and filled his pocket with cartridges. 'Come along—stay, let me go first—your nerves are fit; shake on.'

We right out and awakened the 'sister' (superintendent or butler, an old and faithful Hindu whom my brother had once nursed through a sickness—a brave, reliable and trustworthy man, who would have laid down his life for Ezra).

"It is the man-at-arms!" said the Hindu, after my ritual.

"You will come with us," asked my brother. The old man looked as if the question was superfluous.

"Will the sahib let his servant advise him?"

"Yes, he will; we are alone."

As the Hindu rapidly unfolded it, my brother smiled dubiously and shook his head at the length of time it would involve.

"Cunning may be met with cunning," said the Hindu.

"I'll take three hours to arrange it," I remarked.

"Truly, three hours will bring the dawn and who can see in the dark? Not the tiger," said Ezra.

"Very well," said Ezra, "let's set about it at once."

From the gardener's room we brought a roll of wire netting that had been put there a few days previously for screening in a pad-deck. Together we collected a mass of sheaves, the workmen had not el bared away, dried leaves, rags, &c., and having cut the wire into three lengths, laid them out, and bound and lashed them together. When completed it was the shape, but rather larger than the big window in the room where the tiger still lay. Our operations had been carried on outside upon the veranda near the gardener's room, and the new out-house, then in process of erection. Rolling up the wire netting we carried it round the corner of the house, within a few yards of the big window. Here it was unrolled again and flattened out; then upon its surface we strewed all the sheaves and leaves we had collected, some bundles of long grass and rags, and then upon the mass scattered and spread a quantity of lime left by the workmen. This we smoothed down as well as we were able till the whole was assumed a more uniform and clinging texture than the original. We cannot hope wholly to rid the tiger of his hold upon the window, but to take them as she given them, in their wholeness and simplicity. Do not ask what it is that charms you in the grouping of those feathery meadow grasses before the pursuant breeze; the net of delight is enough; accept it and be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for the beauty of the external world, but it is one thing to admire, nay as a superficial acquaintance, and another to know and love her dearly as an intimate friend; and it is only those who have given her their eyes their time, their heart, to whom she will give all will be thankful. Cheap and accessible as this nature-cure seems, yet after all it is not to be had but upon conditions. Few persons are without some feeling for